THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

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DISCUSS FARM PROBLEMS AT EDITORS MEETING IN TOPEKA

Presidential Nominee in and Out of Sen. Capper Luncheon Yesterday and Talks "Off Record"

FARM PROBLEM STILL EXISTS

Farm Board, AAA, Soil Conservation, Domestic Allotment Acts and Party Platform All Factors

Report on the luncheon meeting of Farm Editors, given by Senator Capper in the Jayhawk hotel, Topeka, September 18.

Reprinted from the Topeka Daily Capital.

By Clif Stratton

In spite of farm board AAA soil conservation and domestic alotment act, drouth and major party platforms of 1936, there still is a farm problem.

That is one point on which some two dozen farm editors who participated in Governor Landon's farm conference at the luncheon given at the Jayhawk hotel seemed in agreement.

So far as Governor Landon's part in the conference was concerned, a good part of it was Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Due to the presence of the Young Republicans in Topeka at the same time, the Republican nominee for president was forced to commute between the Jayhawk and the city auditorium. He did his speaking at the auditorium to the Young Repubicans; he did his listening at the farm editor's conference.

Landon "Off Record."

Governor Landon made a brief "off the record" talk immediately following the coffee at the luncheon, and then departed to make a radio talk for the Young Republicans. To indicate how well he got along with the editors, the second and third times he came back into the meeting they just looked up and nodded at him, as if he were one of them. On his first appearance, and on the first reappearance, all of them stood. But those occasions were before the arguments started.

Summing up, there appears to be a substantial agreement among the farm editors that, for the present and near future at least, foreign markets for wheat and pork products have practically disappeared. One editor quoted George N. Peak to the contrary yesterday, but failed even to get an argument.

About three-fourths of the speakers also seemed to take it for granted this means surplusses if the country has a few good crop years. What to do about it was not answered, conclusively.

First and Last

Clifford Gregory of the Prairie Farmer (Illinois) was the first called on by Senator Capper. He also was the last speaker on the program and after the party broke up was last seen in conversation with Governor Landon, who seemed intensely interested in Gregory's statements of the case.

"We have not found the answer to the farm problem," according to Gregory. "We have not worked out a national farm policy. The years do not furnish the answer. Today we have, it is true, the price parity we have been asking.

"But I shudder to think of where we would be with a year or two of good crops.

European Market Gone

"Suppose for two years in succession we produced 800 million bushels of wheat and 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn. I am more than ever convinced, after a trip through Europe this summer, that our European markets are gone. We could get them back—but we won't. We would have to take to them by truck. Patterson did not seem so much interested in surplus crops and foreign markets. He certainly sniffed at the mention of production control.

Samuel R. Guard of the Breeders' goods from Europe, and we are not going to do that, don't know whether we ought to.

"But there certainly is no place to dispose of those sized crops, anywhere in the world. My sympathies go out to the next president, whoever he may be, if we have a bumper crop year. He certainly will have the farmers on his neck.

Gregory suggested in a general way that both production control and marketing control would be attempted—

"But I fear not until after we have had some more 10 cent corn and $2.-50 hogs," he added.

Tom McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, wanted to know specifically what Gregory proposed to do about it. Gregory declined to advance a more specific program.

For More Highways

Graham Patterson of the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, urged more and better secondary highways as the government's share is solving the farm problem. Pennsylvania farmers have plenty of markets close at hand for their produce, if they can get

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CHECK ON CROP INSECT PESTS SHOWS SOME GAINS AND SOME LOSSES

The hot, dry weather that stimuated grasshoppers to unusual activity in August checked somewhat the development of the Hessian fly—another important insect pest of grains and forage crops.

Recent surveys by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. . Department of Agriculture, show danger of serious Hessian fly infestations this fall only in an east central area extending from the southwest corner of Ohio, across the southern half of Indiana and the southern two-thirds of Illinois, with moderate infestations extending into east central Missouri. Farmers in these regions have been warned to observe safe sowing dates, to plow under the wheat stubble well before seeding time and to destroy volunteer wheat wherever possible. The last two measures, entomolggists point out, are practicularly feasible this year, because drought has kiled out clover stands in many wheat stubble fields.

The grasshopper situation continued serious in the Great Pains all through August. Where other vegitation had been destroyed, the hoppers defoliated shade and fruit trees. Large numbers also invaded the East Central States.

The fall armyworm destroyed grain —especially corn—and grasses in the southern Mississippi Valley. The corn earworm, however, was notably scarce nearly everywhere, except in the Great Basin, Utah, where it damaged tomatoes, as well as corn.

August was a favorable month for the codling moth in the East Central States. Generally heavy outbreaks were reported from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Cotton bollworm infestations, in general, are below normal throughout the Cotton Belt. This pest seems to be slightly on the increase in North and South Carolina, Alabama, parts of Mississippi, and parts of Texas. In Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and central and northern Texas, however, the boll weevil is comparatively scarce, the infestations in Arkansas and Oklahoma being among the lightest of record.

Very severe damage to late tobacco by the tobacco flea beetle was reported from North Carolina.

WHAT ABOUT WORKERS EDUCATION? IS IT BUT POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

LEONA S. DOBSON

Workers education is so new here in America that a great deal of bewilderment exists in the minds of many people in regard to it.

It is new in America, but in Europe "Folk Schools" as they are known there, have been in existence for many years. This is especially true of the Scandinavian countries where it is accepted as a matter of course that when the formal schooldays are over the adult will enroll with a group meeting every week or oftener to study and to discuss with his neighbor the current problems. Perhaps this study, with a consequently well informed people will account for the fact that the Scandinavian countries have been able to maintain an enviable condition in their countries during these recent trying years.

The first Workers Education Institute ever held west of the Mississippi was conducted during March and April 1935 at Topeka, Manhattan and Lawrence under a K. E. R. C. set-up and was under the auspices of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Since this organization is an educational and cooperative union of farm people it afforded very effective means of reaching a large proportion of the population of an agricultural state such as Kansas. Some 85 persons were trained in this institute, among whom were a number of laborers from the industrial centers. This was perhaps the first time in the history of the state when a considerable number of farmers and laborers met for a joint study of their common problems. An intensive study of such subjects as taxes, tariffs, money and credit, the farm problem, labor problems and many others was made. Mr. Hans Hoiberg, who has been State Supervisor of Workers Education since its beginning, has stressed constantly the rule of no political propaganda and no propoganda for any organization. Miss Hilda Smith, national superintendent, has done the same. Open discussion of the subject followed each class and the trainees were encouraged to speak freely so that all views on the subject might be presented. After this institute the trainees went back to their home communities to present to their home people the information which they had gained and create an interest on the part of the communities in the study of the problems before the American people.

A second institute was held during August and September of 1935 and the third one began August 10 of this year and lasted five weeks.

Workers Education was so new when the first institute was held that it was necessary to build from the ground up. There was only the fact that "In a Democracy, ignorance is dangerous," and the order, "No propaganda for any organization, political or otherwise," and from that foundation an edifice of splendid proportions has been built. Courses of study on the questions of the day have been worked out—war, for instance. What question is of more vital importance today? When a community spends an evening studying each of the following subjects—(discussing them too): Underlying Causes of War; Preparedness; Neutrality; Costs of War The League of Nations; Nye Investigation Committee—if such meetings could be held in every community it would be impossible to propagandize us into another war.

A series of lessons on taxation—not a pooling of ignorance but a real study, is of vital importance. An understanding of international affairs is essential to every American when all of Europe and Asia is on the verge of war. Is the war in Spain just a struggle between two groups of Spaniards or what IS it all about? Should the Constitution of the United States be amended to curb the powers of the Supreme Court? What about a sales tax and should we pass a Social Security Act and why amend our State Constitution before we do so? All of these questions and many others are before us and must be solved by the American people. The function of Workers Education is the development of a sound public opinion. The function of Workers Education is to arouse people to the need of thinking and studying for themselves and not at all to teach them WHAT to think.

Workers Education fits in especially well with the Junior work of the Farmers Union. Young people on the farm as well as elsewhere, need to have their interest in these current problems aroused and while it is not the function of Workers Education teachers to propogandize for any organization teachers can and do work with these groups, throwing the meetings open to all who care to attend. The Junior work is making its best progress where leaders are Workers Education teachers because W. E. offers exactly what we want our young people to have.

Some localities have refused to get behind the Workers Education movement for fear that propoganda could be put out to convert the people to some particular political cause. This is not the case. Trainers at every institute were warned to be non-partisan and to grant absolute freedom of speech in the discussion of all questions. No one can be excluded from any meeting and everyone must have the opportunity of expressing his views, regardless of the opinion held by the teacher and any teacher who would be guilty of using his position for political purposes is unworthy of the name.

We American people need to realize that Nero, who, we are told, "fid-

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SEED CORN LOAN PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

An emergency Federal seed corn loan program to assure farmers in drought areas of the Corn Belt that adequate supplies of seed corn will be available for planting next spring, was announced today by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, chairman of the President's Interdepartmental Drought Committee.

Approval of the loan program as Adjustment Administration was received today from the Commodity Credit Corporation which will handle the loans. Funds have been provided by a commitment of up to $10,-000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As under the regular corn loan programs of the past three years, field work in connection with the program will be supervised by the AAA.

The program consists of two types of loans on farm-stored seed corn; (1) a loan of $1.75 a bushel on field-selected corn which meets the proper germination and storage requirements, and (2) a loan of 55 cents a bushel on good quality and properly stored cribbed corn which can be sorted for seed at a later date. Each loan agreement carries with it an option right of purchase by the Government at a rate considerably above the loan value rate.

"The chief purpose of the seed loan program," Secretary Wallace pointed out, "is to guard against an acute deficiency of seed corn adaptable for growing in the drought areas, particularly in the western Corn Belt States. In view of past experience with corn loans, a seed corn loan program appears to be the most practicable approach to the seed corn problem.

"Preliminary reports received from Directors of State Agricultural Extension Services," he said, "indicate that drought affected areas of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota will require approximately 2,000,000 bushels of adaptable seed corn from other areas of the Corn Belt. Large quantities also will be needed in parts of Iowa, Minnesota, and North Dakota."

In addition to its major purpose, Secretary Wallace pointed out that the loan program would not only encourage the proper selection, storage, and distribution of seed corn supplies, but also would provide producers with a source of credit on corn collateral from this year's corn crop. Specialists in the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Stations will assist in ascertaining the types and varieties of seed corn which are adaptable for use in drought areas and also in making grade and germination tests of samples of corn on which loans are contemplated.

The $1.75 loan will be made per bushel of 70 pounds ear corn that has been selected from the field before frost, tested for germination, stored in suitable farm structures and sealed in accordance with the farm warehouse legislation of the State in which the corn is located. The quantity of corn upon which this loan will be made will be limited to 1,000,000 bushels adaptable for seed in the drought areas. To be sure that loans under this phase of the program are made only on seed corn adaptable for use in the seed deficient areas, agronomists from the various drought States will be asked to determine the counties where loans are to be made, as well as the types and amounts of corn to be sealed in the various counties.

The loan note agreement carries an option which provides that the Government may purchase the corn at the rate of $3.50 per bushel of 56 pounds of sacked shelled corn. In the event the borrower desires to repay his loan, a procedure provides for the release of the option right of the Government.

Both the option and the note will mature April 1, 1937.

As a means of assisting borrowers with the distribution of seed corn on which the Commodity Credit Corporation has made loans, it is planned to use a field office located in the Corn Belt for furnishing information to farmers as to available supplies of adaptable seed corn. Applications for this type loan will be distributed by county agricultural agents and members of warehouse boards located in the areas where it has been determined that adaptable seed supplies for the drought areas are available.

The 55-cent loan, designed to assure a secondary supply of seed corn, will be limited to ear corn harvested in 1936 which, if shelled, would grade No. 4 or better. The corn will be stored in permanent cribs and sealed in accordance with State warehouse laws. The option right-to-purchase provision will be a $1.50 per bushel of 70 pounds ear corn. The option will expire on April 1, and the loan will mature on June 1, 1937. It was believed advisable to confine the loan to the 1936 crop as no appreciable amount of corn for seed purposes is available from crops of previous years.

Though the 55-cent corn loan is designed as an emergency drought measure for the seed-deficient drought areas, it will be conducted in much the same manner as the corn loan programs of the past three years. The previous programs, however, did not provide for the right of purchase of corn for seed purposes.

The original corn loan was inaugurated in the fall of 1933 to enable farmers to obtain low-cost credit on farm-stored corn and to assist them in marketing their crop in a more orderly fashion. Under the 1933-34 program, farmers borrowed approxi-

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FARMERS IN FIRST MEETINGS ON SOIL CONSERVATION PLANS

Farmers who attend the community meetings are urged by Secretary Wallace to keep their fundamental objectives in mind.

"The holding of these community meetings marks the fourth consecutive year in which farmers have worked together in shaping programs for the improvement of their farms and the protection of their incomes," Secretary Wallace said. "The use of this cooperative method to solve mutual problems represents, for agriculture, a long stride forward in a short time.

"My special message to farmers and committeemen as they begin working out a new national farm program for 1937 is that I hope they will keep their fundamental objectives always in mind.

"These should be to devise a program that will help to check soil erosion, to improve soil fertility, to encourage better land use, and to maintain farm income.

"Everyone knows that these are sound objectives. A program devoted to such purposes will serve not only agricultural welfare but national welfare. It will bring about a better balance in the production of feed and food. Farmers must attain these aims in order to provide greater abundance for the average American home. Their responsibility to consumers is to provide ample supplies of food and fiber.. In return they have a right to expect enough income to maintain their farms and care for their families, with a standard of living which keeps pace with that for the Nation as a whole.

"If in their community meetings and later discussions, farmers keep striving for these main goals, I am confident the details will be worked out, and a sound and useful program for 1937 will be the result."

Questions To Be Discussed

These meetings will be held to discuss all questions relative to the 1937 program which farmers wish to consider. Among some of those which have already been suggested are following:

What changes should be made in basis of payment to meet 1937 conditions?

What changes should be made in crop classifications to meet 1937 conditions?

Should bases established in 1936 be used in 1937? If not, what modifications are needed?

What soil-building practices for which payment was made in 1936 should be retained in 1937? What practices should be added?

Should a maximum total conservation allowance be established for each farm? If such an allowance were established, how should it be earned?

Is it necessary to have a more comprehensive crop insurance program than that provided by the agricultural conservation and commodity loan programs?

What provisions relating to range land should be incorporated in the 1937 program?

COOPERATIVE FRUIT MARKETING SHOWS BUSINESS INCREASE

Business of farmers' cooperative fruit and vegetable associations in the 1935-36 marketing season amounted to $212,000,000 which was a six per cent increase over 1934-35, according to a statement released today by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Over 166,000 farmers and growers sold fruit and vegetables through cooperative associations in the recent marketing season compared to 158,-000 in 1934-35. The number of associations remained practically stationary at 1,063. Cooperative marketing of citrus fruit accounted for the largest part of the business.

Principal gains in business were made in 11 Western States. Pacific growers were far in the ead with 62 per cent of the total sales; and sales value of California fruit and vegetable associations alone amounted to $112,000,000 or more than half of the total sales in the country. Most of the citrus marketing associations are large-scale cooperatives with distributing points and sales agencies in many parts of the country.

In dollar volume of sales, Florida ranked second among the States with a business of $15,600,000. This however, was as light decline from last year. Membership of fruit associations in the State also declined. The State of Washington was third with $11,000,000 of sales, followed by Colorado, Oregon, and Michigan in the order named.

Seven mountain states reported gross sales of $21,700,000. A considerable portion of this business consists of receipts by sugar beet growers who are members of cooperative bargaining associations.

NEWS COMMENTATOR RETURNS AFTER FIVE MONTH ABSENCE

After an absence of five months from the National Farm and Home Hour, H. R. Baukhage, Washington news commentator, has resumed his daily summaries of the news in the national capital. Baukhage returned to his job as White House correspondent for the United States News after a long stay in a hospital following an automobile accident last Spring.

Baukhage is a former Associated Press correspondent in Berlin, Paris and Washington. He holds a degree from the University of Chicago and has studied at Bonn, Kiel, Freiburg and Jena Universities in Europe. His informal interpretation of the news in Washington is a daily feature of the Farm and Home Hour at 11:30 a. m., CST. (12:30 p. m., EST.) over the NBC-Blue network.

JOHN FROST AND J. D. SHEPHERD GIVE VIEWS ON TAX PROBLEMS

Clay Center Farmers Union Enthusiast Sees Little Hope For Dirt Farmer

VOTING POWER IN CITIES

Claims Unified Farm Stand Would Mean Defeat by Virtue of Minority Votes

Dear Brother Vesecky:

I have been reading your Travelogue, and the articles by John Frost on trusts and corporations, and his late piece about taxing incomes so as to exempt property taxes in Kansas. It may be because I am nearing 72 years old, but for the life of me, I can't see much hope for dirt farmers. For there are only about 6 millions of farmers in America say, to be conservative—each of these six millions of farm families have three voters to the family. That would make 18 millions of farm voters. Suppose all these 18 millions, or even half of them would vote for the Farmers Union national program, it would be voted down by town and city voters by a majority of two to one farmer's vote.

Cities and towns of the United States have the vast majority of votes, and of wealth and political power in America. Their people want cheap food and clothing prices maintained. They don't care two whoops about farm products being sold below the cost of production—the cheaper the better it suits the town and city consumers of farm products. So as a political factor dirt farmers have very little, or no chance, to ever put through congress the Farmers Union national program. If our Farmers Union should undertake, by building processing plants, packing houses, and mills, to make flour, cotton and woolen mills to make wool and cotton into cloth, in short, should attempt to control the prices upon all farm products clear through to the consumer by contracts with local dealers as "The International Harvester Company" and other companies do the prices of their products to farmers and consumers, Congress would take all tariffs off of farm products so our big meat packing corporations already now in Argentine and other foreign countries could ship meats and other foods, clothing, etc., to our towns and cities tariff free. Why? Because three fourths of the American people living in our towns and cities would demand it. Congress has to listen to the majority votes in towns and cities. So nothing that dirt farmers can do counts much towards helping them better their lot. Modern times have placed about all the votes or political power of our nation within its towns and cities.

Now as to John Frost's one tax on incomes; I believe that trusts and corporations pay no income taxes.

That "income taxes" assessed against corporation utilities turn out to be sly sales taxes upon the consumers of corporation utility products. For, thus if say a gas line utility figures upon making 20 per cent profits off their products; and say that profit income amounted to $40,000.00; what is there to hinder that corporation utility from overcharging the consumers of its utility products enough more to pay all income taxes and profits. The income taxes are the slickest sales tax scheme that ever was invented. For consumers pay it and the utility collects it along with his profits on corporation made products. The politicians make the dumb voters believe that an income tax on utility products is soaking the rich corporations. So nothing at all can be done about the Farmers' plight, for dirt farmers are as helpless as flies

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Vice President of Farmers Union Compares Sales Tax and Income Tax

RICH BACK SALES TAX

Contend That Sales Tax Would Make thhe Poor Bear the Burden

By John Frost, Vice President Kansas Farmers Union

The rich are constantly urging the adoption of the sales tax. Only a very small per cent, as a sales tax, would be added to the price of articles sold, they say, and we would not even notice it. And everybody would pay to the support of the government. If we compare the sales tax which the rich want, with the inocme tax which they do not want, maybe we can see the reason why. Let us compare one rich man with a net income of $100,000, with 100 poor men each with a net income of $1,000 and having a total net income of $100,000, the same as that of the one rich man, whose ability to pay taxes is at least as great as that of all the 100 poor men.

The one rich man and the 100 poor men each go to the grocery store to buy food, and each eat about the same, but the 100 poor men average larger families, and would pay about 100 times as much sales tax as the one rich man. Again they all go to the clothing store to buy overcoats. The poor man will pay $15, say, and the rich man pays $50, so the 100 poor men would pay $1500 or 30 times as much sales tax as the one rich man. The rich man buys a Lincoln auto for $1000, and the 100 poor men each buy a Ford for $100, or a total of $70,000, and pay 10 times as much sales tax as the rich man. It takes about as much fuel to keep a poor man warm over winter as for a rich man. But suppose the rich family in their mansion of many rooms pay even $400 for gas, while the 100 poor families get along with five tons of coal at $8 per ton, or $40 each, or a total of $4,000 for all, still the 100 poor families would pay 10 times as much sales tax as the one rich family. The rich man buys a 10c cigar, and the 100 poor men each buy a 5c cigar costing a total of $5.00, and together pay 50 times as much sales tax as the one rich man. The rich man takes his family of three to a 50c movie costing $1.50, while the 100 poor men take their average families of five to a 25c movie costing each family $1.25, or a total of $125, and the 100 poor men pay 83 times as much sales tax as the one rich man. **The sales tax is a plan to make the poor bear the burden of taxation.**

Now how would the one rich man and the 100 poor men fare under an income tax? All income tax laws allow an exemption of at least $1,000 per family from net incomes. Subtracting this $1,000 from the one rich man's net income of $100,000 would leave $99,000, which at an average tax rate of 10 per cent (which is less than the present U. S. income tax rate on incomes of $100,000) would be required to pay $9,900 income tax. As each of the 100 poor men had a net income of only $1,000, the exemption of $1,000 to each would exempt it all, and they would have no income tax to pay. The income tax collects moderate taxes from the well to do, and high taxes from the rich, and the poor are exempted. It is the only general tax in proportion to ability to pay.

Now maybe we can guess why the wealthy, and the rich corporations, and their hirelings and stool pigeons, keep telling us that the income tax is bad and that the sales tax is good.

The Sales Tax Is Wholly Wrong

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PAGES FROM F. U. HISTORY

Newt Gresham, the founder of the Farmers Union lived on a rented farm near Point, in Rains County, Texas. He made his living raising cotton. At one time he had been an organizer for the Farmers' Alliance—an early farm organization that succeeded in building up a membership of nearly a million farmers, practiced cooperative buying on a big scale, but finally went to smash when it became entangled in the partisan politics of monetary reform. Newt Gresham had seen the Farmers' Alliance come and go but he retained his faith in the possibilities of cooperation in the economic field. He knew that it he was to make more than a bare living on his rented farm, he would have to get a better price for his cotton. He knew also that he could not get a better price or improve his condition simply by raising more cotton. He believed the way out for the farmers was cooperative marketing.

Newt Gresham finally succeeded interesting nine of his neighbors, and on the second of September 1902 in the little Smyrna school house at Point, Texas, the first local of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union was organized.

Another member of the first Local was a man named O. F. Dornblazer. "Uncle Dorn" as he was affectionately called never missed a national convention, and in 1933—then past ninety years of age—he danced a jig to show the folks how young the national convention made him feel. Newt. Gresham, O. F. Dornblazer, and William T. Garner wrote the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers' Union. To members of the Michigan Union who are so embittered toward the Roosevelt administration, it may come as a shock to learn that the father of Vice-President Garner of the United States was one of the three men who wrote the constitution and by-laws of the Farmers Union.

Within a year after the first local was organized, the members of the Farmers' Union were able to make a contract with the cotton ginners of Rains County that saved them over $6,000. From this successful beginning the Farmers Union spread out over Texas, and into other states until it grew to the great organization we have today with its many cooperative enterprises in marketing, buying, and financing.

Our job is to carry on the work. Temporarily legislation may seem all important—the quickest and easiest way out. Political expediency may lead us into treacherous by-paths. For the time being political ballyhoo may drown the voice of reason. But the fact remains that the real program of the Farmers' Union is cooperation in the economic field, cooperative marketing, buying, and financing.

When more promising schemes have failed; when we have had our fling in politics and reaped the harvest of bitter experience, we may yet return to fundamentals. We may even discover that the founders of the Farmers' Union were right after all when they wrote into our constitution

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AN EXPENSIVE BRUTE TO KEEP



The nations of the world are spending $5,000,000,000 a year for armies and navies and the United States is marching along this preparedness road that has always led to war. During the next fiscal year the United States will have to pay out for its army and navy nearly $1,-000,000,000, an approximate tax burden of $8.00 on every man, woman and child. This is the largest war budget ever voted by Congress in times of peace.

More and more people are viewing with alarm the tremendous increases in our war appropriations and it is their belief that these enormous expenditures constitute a serious menace to the preservation of world peace.

This cartoon, especially drawn by R. O. Berg, appeared in Peace Action, official journal of the National Council for Prevention of war.

You can plant tulips and be assured of good bloom up to January 1 if you can work the soil.

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

LOCAL SECRETARIES—WAKE UP, DUTY IS CALLING

When I took office as president of the Kansas Farmers Union I had high hopes of very materially increasing the membership of the Union before the next State Convention. It is now only about five weeks to convention time and our membership is some nine hundred dues paying members behind what it was last year at this time. Of course we must make allowance for the bad cold winter, the drought which has practically ruined our crops for the fourth consecutive year and the grass hoppers that helped make the crop failure complete; but that all does not constitute a valid excuse why so many of our old members should be so slow paying their current dues. We know that they all intend to keep up their membership in the Union. We know that they realize that it is just as necessary for a farmer to belong to a strictly Farmers Class Organization, as it is necessary for lawyers, doctors and other business and professional men to belong to their particular class organizations. What our members do not realize is the necessity of paying their dues promptly so as to make the State Union financially able to do all that is necessary to protect our farmers interests both in the state and in the nation.

Our members do not seem to realize that our strength and influence is increased by two every time that they get another farmer to join the Union. Every farmer who is not a member of the Farmers Union is counted by the enemies of the Union program as being opposed to the program. No man, and especially no farm man, woman or child can be neutral in this fight for equality for our farmers and incidentally prosperity for the nation. Every one is either counted for or against the program of organized agriculture. If they are members of a real farm organization like the Farmers Union they are counted for the program of equality for Agriculture, while if they are not members they are counted with the enemies of Agriculture. We have this year enrolled many new members, but we surely need to have all our old members pay up their dues and help push our program along. **I am calling upon all Local secetaries to make an especial effort to collect up all current dues and put their local into the 100 per cent column before our state meeting.** Do not fail your organization now when more is at stake than ever before. The Union calls upon all loyal members to help put it over the top. Won't you respond?

We have as yet received very few names of members from our county Unions whom they suggest as committee members. The editor hopes that in the coming coonty meetings the two suggestions for committee members and proposed legislative and general resolutions. As was decided by your state board we are going to try and have the principal committee reports ready for consideration at the Thursday executive session. We would like to give the convention plenty of time to consider the resolutions and legislative proposals. If it is necessary to wait until Friday before the reports are ready many of the delegates will be gone before the really important business of the convention comes up for discussion. Let us get busy, county officers.

Hardly had our last week's issue of the Union Farmer been off the press before the things we mentioned in our editorial, about the rumors of foreign interference in our elections, found its way to the front pages of our big (not great) metropolitan dailies. First a short statement from the White House denying any connection of the Administration with the communists of Russia and then the next day a front page lead cable from $ Patriot, Hearst, (who is now in Holland doubtless getting bids from the European powers for the influence of his papers in case of another European war), in one breath denying that he had anything to do with spreading the rumors and in the other making many more truly Hearstian statements. We have noticed lately that Governor Landon is trying to get rid of any hint even of Hearst backing. We can fully sympathize with him. His predicament reminds the Editor of one evening when, as a boy, we were walking along a path through our pasture and upon looking back found that we were being followed by a small black animal with a bushy tail and a white stripe down the back. We knew that with that animal following us we were no fit companion for any decent folks, but still we were afraid to chase it away for fear of the stink it would surely raise, so we just ran like heck clear home.

We hope that our farmers will not listen to any foolish dribble, no matter from what source it may come. We hope that they will study the platforms of the various political parties and especially the candidates for all elective offices, and then vote their honest convictions as to what will be for the best interests of our country.

We do not believe that this country has ever held a President who did not desire to serve his country to the best of his ability, their mistakes were usually due to bad advice rather than to bad intentions. Mr. Roosevelt has made us a good president, during one of the most trying times in American history, and doubtless will continue doing his best to serve his country in case he is reelected next November. Governor Landon has made Kansas a good Governor during his four years as our chief executive. We are sure that if elected President of the United States of America in the November Election, he also will strive with all his might to make us a good president. As a rule people get just about the kind of government that they deserve. If they are wide awake, if they value their citizenship enough to make a real study of the issues of each campaign and then vote accordingly, no one need fear for the future of that people. But if they are satisfied to listen to political claptrap, if they vote as some big daily or some spell binder tells them to, then they will get just what they deserve in government, either a dictatorship of the rich like in Germany and Italy, or of the proleteriat as that of Stalin in Russia. Education, Organization and eternal vigilance are the price of liberty.

TRAVELOGUE

Monday evening, Sept. 14th, after working hours I took the bus for Lindsborg where I was scheduled to speak at the regular quarterly meeting of the McPherson county Union. David Train the genial manager of the Farmers Union Business Ass'n. in Lindsborg met me at the bus station and took me to a school house about a mile and a half from town where the meeting was being held. Soon after we arrived County President Richard Peterson called the meeting to order. Reuben Peterson, the county secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting and the roll call of locals represented. After the routine business was disposed of, the meeting proceeded to discuss arrangements for the coming state convention of the Farmers Union which is to be held in McPherson, Kansas, Oct. 28, 29, 30, with the Managerial Association meeting on the afternoon of Oct. 27. As Brother Rueben Peterson promised to write up a complete report on the meeting for the Union Farmer I will not go into details here.

After the business meeting, I was introduced by President Peterson. I talked for about 45 minutes, and during my talk urged the McPherson county Union folks to make every local in the county a 100 percent local before the convention meets. From the business way the McPherson county folks go about things I feel sure that McPherson county will report more than a 100 per cent membership at the convention.

After the business was all taken care of, we went down to the basement and ate ice cream and cake until we could eat no more. After visiting for about an hour with the folks, Mr. Train took me back to Salina.

Tuesday, Sept. 15 I took the afternoon train for Des Moines, Iowa, where I was invited, to address the Iowa Farmers Union convention, by acting President Johnson. I arrived in Des Moines Wednesday morning and after securing my room at the Chamberlain hotel I went to the Shrine Temple to attend the first meeting of the convention.

President Johnson called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. The Mayor of Des Moines gave the address of welcome, Mr. Short made the response. After the appointment of committees C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, addressed the meeting. National President E. H. Everson delivered the principal address of the day. At 4:30 P. M. a short memorial service was held for Milo Reno. After the memorial services the ladies auxiliary took charge of the program. The Iowa Farmers Union, the same as ours, is short of funds which they could use for junior work, so the ladies as usual decided to do, what the menfolk thought could not be done, and they are going right ahead with the junior work. The three prize winning essays on Peace and Patriotism were read by the authors. After the reading of the essays a fine program consisting of music, songs and tap dances was put on by the Farmers Union Juniors. Special mention is due to the Misses Bowles, granddaughters of Milo Reno, for their dance numbers, but the essays and in fact all the program was very good.

The meeting was called to convene at 9 A. M. the next morning, so as to give more time for the morning program. I was the first speaker on the morning program. After me came Mr. Lynch and the manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. at Sioux City, Iowa. The principal address of the morning was delivered by National Secretary E. E. Kennedy. As it was necessary for me to take the noon bus for home, in order to get this week's paper out, I had to miss Bill Lemke's talk in the afternoon and the rest of the convention. I thoroughly enjoyed this meeting with the Iowa brothers and sisters. I learned a lot from them that I am sure will be of service to me not only in conducting our coming convention but also in the work with our membership. I hope my talk to the convention might have been of some slight value to those who heard it and will inspire them with more determination to build a better and a stronger Farmers Union.

One thing that I noticed in Iowa and through Missouri is that they seem to have plenty of rain now. One of the Iowa folks told me that they have not been able to do any field work since the middle of August. He said that the creeks are higher than he ever remembered them to be. Although they have plenty of rain now, one can see all along the way the effects of the summer's drought and the work of the grass hoppers. We here in Kansas are more or less used to crop failures and grasshoppers but the Iowa farmers sure do complain a lot about one crop failure when their corn only goes about ten to thirty bushels per acre. How would they like four or five complete failures in a row like some of our Kansas Farmers have experienced.

SEED CORN LOAN PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED BY WALLACE

(continued from page 1)

mately $120,500,000 collateralized by more than 267,000,000 bushels of corn—more than one-tenth of the average annual corn crop—at the rate of 45 cents a bushel. The loan rate was advanced to 55 cents a bushel in 1934 when $11,041,000 was loaned on slightly more than 20,000,000 bushels. Every dollar advanced by the Government to approximately 213,000 farmers under these two programs has been repaid with interest.

Loans on approximately 30,000,000 bushels were made under the 1935-36 program at the rate of 45 cents per bushel. About $390,000, collateralized by nearly 928,000 bushels, is yet outstanding.

JOHN FROST AND J. D. SHEPHERD GIVE VIEWS ON TAX PROBLEMS

THE SALES TAX AND THE INCOME TAX COMPARED

(continued from page 1)

A fundamental defect of the sales tax is that the sales tax is a GROSS sales tax, and not a NET sales tax, and cannot be. The income tax is a NET income tax, determined at the close of the year, which is the only time that the NET results of business can be determined.. That is, the expenses of business are subtracted from the gross income, and that gives the clear net income, and the income tax is levied upon that clear net income, thus making it in proportion to ability to pay. But with the sales tax the expenses of business can not be subtracted. When a customer buys a pair of shoes for $4.80, the merchant has neither the time to figure the expenses, nor the prophetic vision to forsee the ups and downs of business for the year, in order to determine, after deducting expenses, what his net profit (or loss) will be on shoes, so that he might make the sales tax a net sales tax.

2. The sales tax levies one tax on products with one sale between producer and final consumer, but many sales taxes on products with many sales between producer and final consumer. In the case of a truck farmer selling vegetables and fruits to a family in town, there would be only one sale, and only one sales tax to be subtracted from the producer's price. But in the case of a farmer selling wheat, the first sale and tax would be to the elevator; the second sale and tax would be from the elevator to the miller; the third sale and tax would be on the flour to the baker; the fourth sale and tax would be on the bread, cake, and pastries of the baker to the eating shops; the fifth sale and tax would be on the meals sold by the eating shops. There would be five sales taxes to be reflected back and subtracted from the value of the farmer's wheat.

3. A state sales tax gives an advantage to mail order business over the local merchant. Merchandise ordered from a mail order house in another state, being interstate commerce, is exempt from any state sales tax that the local merchant must pay.

4. The sales tax levies one tax on a $10,000 stock of hardware sold out once a year, but 8 taxes on a $10,000 stock of groceries sold out 8 times in a year. That is, on the sale of food and other necessities of the common people, the sales tax would be multiplied by reason of the much greater volume or turnover of business.

5. The sales tax levies the same tax on a sale with a small profit as on a sale with a large profit. On a $5.00 sack of sugar the profit is very small, say 5 per cent. On a $5.00 lady's hat the profit is very large, say 40 per cent. A 5 per cent sales tax would wipe out all the profit on the sack of sugar, but still leave a 35 per cent profit on the lady's hat.

The sales tax is inequitable at every turn, falls very largely on the poor, and collects taxes wholly without regard to the ability of the taxpayers to bear the burden. A thousand years of history condemns the sales tax. Do not let the propaganda of the rich tax dodgers deceive you.

—John Frost.

WHAT ABOUT WORKERS EDUCATION? IS IT BUT POLITICAL PROPOGANDA

(Continued from Page One)

dled while Rome burned," had nothing at all on the great masses today—a great conflagration is raging and we go our way serenely. Its up to us, the common people, to wake up and study and work out a solution to our problems, and Workers Education affords a splendid means of doing so. We urge that the people get behind the movement wherever it is possible to do so.

Neighborhood Notes

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Frankfort, Kans., Sept. 8, 1936. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 o'clock by our president, Mr. Geo. Rombeck. Roll was called with 25 delegates present representing nine locals.

After the executive report was read and accepted B. F. Kooser on the good of order gave us a very interesting talk on the Lemke Frazier Refinancing Bill.

Our next speaker on the program was Mr. Ross Palenske, member of the Board of Directors of the State Union from the first district. He gave us a very interesting talk. He recommended to use our membership cards when we attend our meeting whether state, county or local meeting.

Mr. Fred Hagge, manager of Aurora Creamery, was another speaker He brought us the good wishes of the Nebraska Farmers Union. In his talk he gave us a brief outline of what they are doing in the Farmers Union work in that state. His talk was enjoyed by everybody present.

Mr. George Rombeck was selected as delegate to the state meeting at McPherson. C. F. Teagarden was chosen as alternate. Mr. Dan Combow, secretary of the Washington County Farmers Union, gave us a short talk.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved that, the County Farmers Union put on a membership drive; (b) the president, secretary, lecturer, and two others to be appointed by the President constitute a committee to secure a County Program Committee to put one program on each month at each Local in the county.

(c) The program committee to consist of: Several speakers, limited to twenty minutes, or a total of one hour for all.

An educational program for both Juniors and Seniors—not over thirty minutes.

Songs, music, entertainment—General singing by song leaders. Social program of games and contests.

(d) the County Farmers Union shall pay auto mileage for not to exceed three cars to each meeting at four cents a mile, and necessary phone calls and other expense, but no pay to those on the program.

2. Resolved, That the State Union be asked to prepare and publish one program each month on some subject of interest to the Farmers Union and which is or may be a part of their program, such as the Frazer-Lemke Bill, the Sales Tax, national and state regulation of the packing industry.

3. In as much as the Kansas Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America is a dirt farmers' organization, We, the members of the Marshall County Farmers Union request of our state offciials that the various different committees for our State Convention be filled with actual dirt farmers.

4. Inasmuch as the boys and girls engaged in the Junior work will be the future farmers of America and upon them rests the future responsibility of increasing our membership We, therefore, recommend that the first day of our state convention be turned over to the Juniors instead of our business managers associations.

Our next meeting will be held at Blue Rapids December 1st, 1936.

Fred C. Pralle, Sec.

REPORT OF WABAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Wabaunsee county Farmers Union was held Saturday September, 12th at Alma.

Our president, Arthur Allen, called the meeting to order at 2:30 o'clock. Owing to the rain which was much enjoyed by all, the attendance was rather small. But the interest manifested at the meeting was enough to offset the small attendance.

The union went on record as being opposed to non-union and political speakers and passed the following motions:

1. Motion passed that the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union ask the State President and State Board to continue the use of the membership card at the State Convention throughout the business of Friday, October 30, 1936. Also that the card be used at all business sessions hereafter.

2. This county union wishes to express their thanks to President John Vesecky for omitting non-union and political speakers from the program of the State Convention at McPherson.

Arthur Allen was elected delegate to the State Convention with Joe Richmond as alternate.

Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

SINCE YOU WERE HERE

The skies seem just a little bluer
And the stars seem just a lot brighter, Dear,
Since you were here.
And heaven just a bit nearer, Dear One,
Since you were here.
At evening time the leaves murmer sweeter, Dear,
Since you were here.
May God keep you ever safe, Dear One, at evening time,
When the stars are so bright and clear.

M. E. Winters.

LOCAL AUXILIARY MEETING

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Hayes Farmers Union Local No. 1130 of Clay County met in the home of Miss Alta Wiess, Tuesday, September 15, with fourteen members and five visitors present.

Following the business meeting articles of interest concerning the nation and homes were read and discussed. Adjourned to enjoy refreshments served by the hostess.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. Marie Goeckler.

Emma Mall, Secy.

MITCHELL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union was held at Cawker City, Wednesday, September 16.

A pot luck dinner was served to a fair size crowd. The dinner was very good and enjoyed by all.

The house was called to order by the president, John Schulte.

Pauline Mocka entertained with a vocal solo and Mrs. George Megle furnished some instrumental music. This was followed by the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting. The roll call showed ten locals represented.

Henry Seidel and Fred Boehner were elected delegate and alternate to the state Farmers Union meeting.

C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, was the speaker of the afternoon.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Beloit.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, that we oppose the present mortgage law and favor its repeal. We favor the passage of a law that will place full responsibility upon the mortgage holder to collect on the mortgaged proprety.

2. Resolved, that we favor using the brokerage that the Jobbing association gets from the Farmers National for educational purposes only.

3. Resolved that we heartily endorse the Junior work program that is in view for the winter months and do urge prompt action for we believe that the youth should be taught along cooperative lines in order to keep our ranks filled with earnest workers.

4. Resolved that we exercise our very best judgment in voting at the coming election in order that our Farmers Union cause may be benefited.

5. Resolved that we endorse the tax program as given by John Frost in the September 10 issue of our Kansas Union Farmer. We therefore support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenses of the government.

6. Resolved that the quarterly meeting extend thanks to the refreshment committee for the arrangement of the delicious dinner, also that we thank the entertainment committee for the splendid program.

7. Resolved that we extend special words of appreciation to those who had a part in this program.

8. Resolved that we do thank the afternoon speaker, Mr. C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers National, for his interesting address.

These resolutions were respectively submitted by the following committee: Mrs. J. A. Muck, Mr. W. R. Carpenter, Mr. Fred Boehner, Mr. J. J. Roberts, and Mrs. G. W. Geiser.

Mrs. Louis Neff,
County Secretary.

DEAR COOPERATORS

I thought it might interest many of my F. U. friends to know just what I am doing.

I am now engaged with the National Cooperative Lumber Assn. working with F. U. and other boni fide cooperative groups.

Last week I spoke at Marshall county quarterly meeting; took in the F. U. state convention of Missouri at St. Joe, and called on many of my old friends on the way back.

I find a wonderful feeling of back to the F. U. movement everywhere I go. Iam indeed encouraged in Kansas as our State President John Vesecky is really out there pitching nothing but F. U. ball, and that is what counts.

Next month should see one of the largest delegations at our state convention we have had in many a day. This convention is going to be a truly F. U. convention which I have for years preached it should be. Not a lot of political ballyhoo and tommyrot. If you want to air your F. U. views go to McPherson this fall and unload.

Let's build what we started out to build then maintain it the F. U. Let's practice cooperative marketing and purchasing. Let's first get a great well organized group, then talk cold turkey to Washington. And, too, I wish the good women of Kansas, in fact, everywhere, could have heard the wonderful talk I heard in St. Joe by a Mrs. Welch. Wish we could get her to our state convention. Hers was a masterpiece, and with her I agree, we need the aid of our good farm women to help us solve our economic probems.

Once you women turn loose the children will become more cooperative minded. I am wondering if Mr. Vesecky will not make an effort to find a place for Mrs. Welch on our convention program. Mr. Keeney, state president of Nebraska, and I sat side by side and I know he invited her to the Nebraska convention.

I also want to here and now offer my services any time it is at all possible. I should be glad to fill in as a speaker in your county or district meetings. I have always been a great booster for the Nebraska F. U. and the State Exchange. I wish we Kansans were sitting as pretty as they are. We can strive to do so.

Let's each of us see how many new members we can get before the state convention. Let's make our state officials feel they have our support.

Any of the counties wanting me for a speaking date write me at least three weeks in advance of meeting. It shall not cost the county or state union a single penny for my services, that is about as cheap as I can do it. This especially applies to northern Kansas. I expect to make many, many F. U. meetings throughout the country.

Yours for a bigger organization.

J. E. SHIPPS.

P. S. I now have a year younger model than the one state president wrote about. Had I kept it, and he would have stayed with me, he would not have had a travelogue. It would have been a stayalogue along the roadway. Never again John—I promise.

EUREKA LOCAL 2199 HAS FINE MEETING

The Eureka Farmers Union Local No. 2199 of Stafford county met for its regular business meeting Sept. 11.

During the meeting the business manager reported ordering a car of cotton cake meal for union members.

A card of thanks was read to the union from Mr. and Mrs. Brent Newell for kindness shown at death of ther son Clinton, also our president, J. C. Rosacker, thanked the union for their help at the time their house and contents burned to the ground on August 24.

Mrs. Elbert Weir was elected pianist to succeed the late Clinton Newell, who was burned to death, and Mrs. Fren Davis as song leader to succeed Helen Newell who has entered business college at Chillocothe, Mo.

Mrs. John Powelson gave a talk on her trip to Washington as delegate to the Associated Country Women of the World.

Mr. Homer McCandless and Mr. Cloglazer gave very interesting talks on commodity trends and soil conservation.

A couple of piano solos were given by Dick Nichols and a vocal solo by Mrs. Fee and an accordian-piano number by Mrs. Edith Sanford.

The following committee had charge of the evening's program and refreshments: Mr. and Mrs. James Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keene, Mr. and Mrs. George Learned, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jenkins.

Mrs. J. C. Rosacker,
Cor. Secretary.

THE DIRT FARMER'S PLACE IN ECONOMICS

(continued from page 1)

in a trap. Farmers Union members can meet and console each other, and continue to pass good resolutions as they always have done. They can cooperate in cooperative elevators, creameries, produce houses, etc., and get some rebates on what they sell and buy. But corporations and trusts will control prices between producers and consumers, "world without end." Now if this is not so, tell me.

Cordially, your brother and reader,

J. D. Shepherd,
Route 5. Clay Center, Kans.

P. S. Most of our corporations are tax collectors, from buyers and consumers of their products, rather than being themselves actual taxpayers. Buy oil or gas at an oil station, and the oil company collects the taxes from you. Buy a new auto and the auto company collects the taxes again for Uncle Sam. Soak the rich, and the tax comes right back upon the poor, the working people, and farmers. —J. D. S.

K. F. U.

Oils, Grease, Gasoline

KFU Pennsylvania, KFU Quality and KFU Special Oils are blended to specification and bonded, insuring a product of highest quality and correct weight for your motor requirements.

KFU Greases are made of the best materials possible to obtain. This insures the customers of another line of KFU products that meet the highest requirements demanded by machinery manufacturers.

KFU Greases are available in any size containers.

We have a complete line of all grades of fuels for all puproses. Immediate shipment can be made.

KFU Grease stocks are carried in Wichita, Salina, and Kansas City.

KFU Oil stocks are carried in Salina and Kansas City.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.

Kansas City, Kansas

Organized, operated and maintained by Farmers Union organizations

Junior and Juvenile Department

Juniors from 16 to 21 Juvenile's from 6 to 16

THIS WEEK'S LETTER

By Aunt Patience

Dear Juniors:

Doesn't the time go fast, especially when you are busy. Before we know it winter will be here, and then it will soon be spring. I felt it was almost winter the other night when that cool north wind blew up, and I had to hunt around for more covers for my bed, and then my coat the next morning. I'll bet you all had to do about the same thing.

Our lesson for this month was compiled by the Northwest Educational committee, and we are printing several poems and articles this week. Then, there is the little playlet "Mars & Mother" which is a release from the National Council for Prevention of War.

I was so interested in reading this article in "Our Dumb Animals" about the little sparrows. It's too long to publish all in one paper, so we will have the rest of it in next week's issue. How do you suppose those little birds could fly so fast, and always be on hand when the train stopped, or locate the people after they were settled in their home. It only goes to teach us that although we cannot understand their language, they do talk with each other, and are not as dumb as one might think. How tired those birds must have been, flying as fast, or faster than the train travels, and never having a chance to stop to rest. Would you as an individual do as much for some one whom you liked very much. Or, for our Farmers Union?

At the state convention, there will be the Four-Minute Speech contest, and the winner of that contest will perhaps be sent to the national convention, to compete with the winners of other state contests. Several weeks ago we printed some of the rules, which would be used in selecting the winner. Below we have some suggestions which I believe will be helpful to you in preparing and delivering your talk..

1. Your subject will be "Peace and Patriotism.

2. Do not memorize or copy. Use your own original way of talking. Use your own ideas. If you quote, acknowledge the source. Memorization numbs your power to think while speaking.

3. Stand up straight and look at your audience. You have something to tell them.

4. Talk distinctly and try to eliminate bad grammar and poor pronounciation. Be sure that the people in the back of the room know what you are saying the same as those in the front row.

5. Study and think about your subject enough so that you know a great deal about it. Spend more time acquiring information than trying to say certain things a certain way each time. Know your subject and then you can speak intelligently about it.

6. Hold yourself to the four-minute limit in order to accustom yourself to that length of time.

I would also suggest that you go several times to listen to some outstanding public speakers. Listen to the way they handle their subject, how they stand on the platform, and their gestures. This may be of help to you, but, only by practice can you become perfect. I hope a large number will be scheduled to take part in the Four-Minute speech contest.

Best of success to you all.

Sincerely,

Aunt Patience.

MARS AND MOTHERS

Costumes: Mars, portly individual with a maied helmet, which can be made out of cardboard. Women dressed in ordinary costumes.

Scene: Three women are seated in a room visiting. As they talk and laugh, a knock is heard at the door One woman opens the door to find a stranger (Mars) seeking admittance.

Characters: One man and three women.

MARS: Howdy, madam, I have come to talk about your boys. (He starts to enter).

WOMAN: You are a stranger to me and I cannot think what you want to talk about my boys for.

MARS: That's what I have come to explain and I am coming in. (He brushes her aside and enters, and seeing the two other women says:) Well, this is easy for me, as I can save time by talking to you all at once.

WOMAN: I know you. You are the war man who crippled so many of the boys a few years ago. Please go away for I don't want my boys to ever see you, let alone know you.

MARS: Madam, I have no time for sentiment. I have to have young men to train so that they will be ready to fight when I need them. You know that there is no way to keep nations from fighting. If they didn't fight, we would soon become a nation of sissies—no courage, no strength and the people who manufacture cannons, gunpowder, poison gas and war equipment would have to go out of business. Of course, some have to be killed and some have to be wounded but you can't live without these risks.

Now I am tired of you women always complaining about me. I've got to have your boys and what's left of them after I get through with them will be returned. That seems fair to me. But women are always squawking no matter how fair I am.

WOMAN: You scat out of here. You can bluff men folks but you can't bluff us mothers. You are a big bully, a no-account human demoralizer. You not only cripple and kill our boys but you ruin morals.

2nd WOMAN: Say! Haven't you heard about the new rule for runnings things? Every intelligent Christian nation has signed an agreement which says you are an outlaw and that never again will they use war to settle disputes.

3rd WOMAN: That's right. They agree to settle their disputes by arbitration or judicial procedure. They say you are wicked and what's more they are right.

1st WOMAN: Say, Mr. War Dog, the mothers of the country prayed to have this new order. We petitioned our government to agree to it. You tried to stop us but we won't Now you scat out of here for we want onthing to do with you nor do our boys. We are for peace and peaceful methods. You don't fit here. This is Christian America. We are Americans and especially good ones, for we are farmers. Are you going or will I have to call the dog?

(MARS slumps out)

Curtain

—From National Council for Prevention of War.

THE UNION FOR US

Frances W. Butts

(Tune: Wearing of the Green)

Oh, neighbor, dear, say did you hear
The fact that all should know,
There is a Union just for us
And we should make it grow!
For sure as Fate if we don't join
And all together stand,
The money trusts will grab our grain
And gobble up our land.
For we have tried to struggle on
And meet the odds alone,
And we have found that it won't
wo[rk]
As [w]e weaker grown.
Co[me] now's our cry and you
[on]ly see
By [a]ll together, friends,
We [a]re of victory!

UNBELIEVABLE BUT VERIFIED

A Marvelous Story

A story appeared sometime ago in that very attractive magazine entitled Democracy, published in Kansas City, Missouri, which seemed so wholly incredible that I took great pains to have it verified. The story was told by Lieutenant Commander C. M. Holton, U. S. N. I knew he had left Kansas City so I wrote to the United States Navy Department for his address and they gave it to me as Shanghai, China. I wrote Lieutenant Commander Holton telling the story, asking him how far he could vouch for the article in Democracy. This is his reply:

Dear Mr. Rowley,

"Your letter of May 4 reached me yesterday. The story you enclosed about these English sparrows is essentially correct. Since August, 1934, these birds have been under observation, first 'Beep' and then his mate and now there is 'Beep, Jr."

Here is the marvelous story:

"In 1934 while Mrs. Holton and I were living in Kansas City a little English sparrow just out of its nest began to take an interest in the family, and several months later when we moved to the St. Regis he followed accompanied by a young female. When the mating season was over, there was a new member of his family whom we named the 'Crown Prince.'

"We took a trip to New York. We went from Alton, Illinois, across the state of Illinois, across the state of Indiana, and through Columbus, Ohio, down to Chillocothe. The Beep family accompanied us, keeping up the pace, flying all the way and reaching New York with us. They returned with us, flying back to Kansas City.

"Then," says Lieutenant Commander Holton, "regrettable as it was to leave the Beep family, we thought the story ended when we boarded the train for San Francisco at five-thirty in the afternoon. The Beeps accompanied us to the station, but we hoped by boarding the train and hoped by boarding the train and not see us that they would not follow but remain for a while at the station and then return to their neighborhood.

(Continued next week)

DIALOGUE

Characters:

Two Juveniles who represent—
The Cave Man
The Cook

Small boy dressed as Cave Man, with fur piece or rug draped around him comes on stage carrying a bone.

Recites:

In the good old days before machines
Had made men sissified
He took his meat right off the hoof
Not boiled nor baked nor fried.
Now times have changed
And so have men
But they think of eating
Now—as then.

Enter small girl, wearing white apron and chef's cap. Carries large spoon and bowl.

Recites:

You may live without poetry, music or art,
You may live without conscience, live without heart.
You may live without friends, you may live without books,
But civilized men cannot live without cooks.

She bows to boy and to crowd.

CURTAIN

Get the cold frame going. Transplant parsley, pansies and violas into it. You can have fresh mint for the lamb till late into the winter if you transplant a piece of mint into the frame.

EDUCATION'S SAFETY VALVE

That ultra-liberal president of the University of Chicago, Robert Maynard Hutchins, has put his finger squarely upon a sore spot in American education.

Said the youthful educator in a recent interview: "The greatest dangers to education today lie in attempts, under the guise of patriotism, to suppress freedom of teaching, inquiry, and discussion. Most of the student 'reds' have been manufactured by the hysterical regulations of the institutions in which they were enrolled."

This is an analysis worth passing on. One may disagree with the Hutchins educational plan, but his views, in this instance, seem pretty well grounded. There is nothing that tempers the intellect like freedom of expression. Then, too, it's always safer to let off the steam than to keep on the lid.

WHAT IS RIGHT FOR YOU IS RIGHT FOR ME

Two children dear had a kite to fly
Wth bct one strng to the shining sky.
Both tried to hold it, and broke the string;
And the kite flew off like a white, wild thing.
And they cried as it sailed away in the blue.

"'Twas a foolish thing that we tried to do.
We could have it still, did we but agree
What was right for you was right for me."

Two crowding neighbors strove in vain
A part of each other's land to gain
Till another passed and said, "You know
You are wasting time while your seeds might grow;
You are poorer far while you strive and fight
Then if each looked out for the other's right.
This motto would be more neighborly
"What is right for you is right for me."

Two nations, with men and children free
To work and play and make harmony,
Used the shining wealth, which their people need,
To pay for a war (with no use but greed).
They settled no question of right you see,
For killing will never make people agree.
The golden rule would have shown these two,
"What I wish myself, I will do to you."

So children and men, and nations too,
Are thinking at last what they ought to do,
And sometime soon, when we children here
Are men and women, 'twill seem quite clear
That the whole wide word is God's family.
We are brothers whatever our country may be
And there's only one way for a world to agree
"What is right for you is right for me."

—Sara Taber Coffin.

MY AUNT HANNA SAYS:

From soup to nuts, there is nothing on the inner menu that a pinch of spice can't transform. Here are a few suggestions.

Clam Chowder—Needs thyme, a bay leaf and caraway seeds as much as it needs clams.

Beef Stew—Takes on a banquet flavor when cooked with a small quantity of pickling spices.

Boiled Potatoes—Make you forget calories when cooked in salted water with two bay leaves, then rolled in a mixture of melted butter and paprika

Chocolate Desserts—Such as puddings, cakes and pies are improved by adding a pinch of ground cloves.

JUST RETURNED



8814. Make This Comfy Coat. Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 10 requires 1 7-8 yard of 54 inch material. To line coat requires 2 5-8 yards of 35 inch fabric. For added firmness in the collar, fronts and cuffs, 2-3 yard of 35 inch canvas or heavy linen is required. Price 15c.

8820. Daytime Frock. Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 5-8 yards of 39 inch material. For collar and cuffs in contrast 5-8 yard is required. Price 15c.

Send Orders to
Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48
Salina, Kansas

:-: Of Interest To Women :-:

TAFFY APPLES SAFELY SATISFY JUVENILE CRAVING FOR SWEETS

If you are looking for a maney-maker for the church bazaar or the boys' club fund you will find one that is simple and sure fire in a Taffy Apple Booth. These wholesome confections are inexepnsive to make and universally popular, especially among children, who probably call them "Apple on the Stick." If you can arrange to make them right at the booth, so much the better, for the delicious smell of the cinnamon syrup is bound to lure the customers.

You make the syrup by cooking together 2 cups granulated sugar, 1-2 cup light corn syrup, 3-4 cup water, 2 teaspoons cinnamon and enough red purs food coloring to give the desired rosy coating When the syrup will form a brittle ball when dropped into cold water, place the pan over boiling water. Dip into it apples that have been washed, polish and stuck on skewers. Place the apples on a rack until the syrup hardens. An inverted colander, or a wire dish dryer will serve this purpose.

SQUASH DOUGHNUTS

1 cup cooked and mashed squash
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon shortening
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs
1¼ cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 cups flour

Cream the shortening. Add the sugar. Add eggs slightly beaten. Add squash, salt, and vanilla. Add the milk alternately with the flour which has been sifted with the baking powder. Roll ¼ inch thick. Fry in deep, hot fat. Doughnuts always make a welcome addition to the lunch of both children and grown-ups.

MEXICAN LOAF

2 pounds shin of beef
1 onion
2 cloves
1 carrot
1 can prepared tomato sauce
1 teaspoon chili powder, optional
1 teaspoon salt
1-6 teaspoon pepper
About 1 cup yellow corn-meal

Cut meat into pieces, press cloves into onion and add with carrot, cover all with boiling water and simmer very gently until tender. Cool slightly, press all through food chopper; measure liquid in pan and to three cups add the tomato sauce chili powder if used, salt and pepper, and thicken with the corn-meal. Simmer 20 minutes, stirring constantly, add meat, turn into greased loaf pan and bake one-half hour in moderate oven —350-375 degrees F. Cut into slices for serving with tomato sauce. Serves eight.

BAKED BEAN SANDWICHES—CLOSED

Thoroughly mash baked beans. Add, to suit taste, pickle chopped fine. Mix with mayonnaise dressing until of good spreading consistency. Use as a filling for brown bread sandwiches. A relish spread may be combined with the beans instead of the mayonnaise and chopped pickle. This is a splendid way to use left overs.

SOUR CREAM COOKIES

1 cup raisins cut fine
½ teaspoon cinnamon and nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup nut meats
½ cup melted shortening
3 cups flour
2 cups light brown sugar
1 cup sour cream
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 eggs

Mix together sugar, salt, and spices. Stir in sour cream, add eggs and melted shortening. Beat well for several minutes, add the flour, baking powder, and soda which have been sifted together. Add raisins last. Mix well and drop from spoon on well greased pan. Bake in hot oven. These are delicious. The cookies remain moist, yet are not too soft for packing in the lunch box.

MUSTARD OIL PICKLES

Pare cucumbers (large ones are best) and slice very thin. To one gallon of sliced cucumbers add:

¾ cup salt
1 quart vinegar
4 tablespoons salad oil or olive oil
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons mustard seed
2 tablespoons celery seed

These pickles do not need to be sealed. Put the cucumbers in stone jars and pour mixture over them without beating.

SHEPHERD'S PIE

3 cups leftover cooked lamb, chopped
1 cup leftover gravy
1 tablespoon Worcesshire sauce
Salt and pepper, if needed
3 cups mashed potato
2 tablespoons drippings, melted

Combine meat, gravy, sauce and seasonings if needed. Turn into baking dish or casserole, top with mashed potato. Roughen the surface of the potato with a fork, pour the melted drippings over it and bake 20 minutes in moderately hot oven—375-400 degrees F.—or until potato is golden brown. Serves four.

APPLES (HOT PACK)

Select uniform apples, wash, pare and core. Cut into desired size. Drop into slightly salted water. This prevents discoloration. Boil three to five minutes, in a medium syrup. Pack into clean jars and fill to within 1½ inches of top with medium syrup, put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath 25 minutes; or in oven 75 minutes at 250 degrees; or in pressure cooker 10 minutes at 5 pounds.

VERSATILE SOYBEAN MAKES TASTY FOOD WHEN COOKED

It all depends upon taste—so soybeans are being cooked and tasted in the United States Department of Agriculture to determine which varieties may be used as edible green vegetable beans.

The green beans resemble young, tender lima beans, but they have a richer, more nutty flavor. The pods, too tough to be eaten as food, may be easily shelled after a 3-minute boiling.

About 60 edible varieties were brought from Japan and planted at the Department's experimental farm at Arlington, Va., and at several State experiment stations. Each week, as they ripen, a number of varieties are cooked and tasted.

From 75 to 170 days are required for the green beans to mature. They differ markedly in flavor, ease of cooking, and respond differently to soil and climatic conditions. A number of very promising early, medium and late vegetable types for regions adapted to the soybean has been found. The Hahto, a medium variety, is the only green vegetable variety handled by growers. The Rokusun, a late type and two or three early Japanese varieties should be in the hands of growers and seedsmen next season.

As green vegetable beans, soybeans should be picked when they reach full size and are still green and succulent. They may be cooked about the same way as fresh lima beans or green peas. Many persons prefer to boil them in salted water from 20 to 30 minutes.

Green soybeans are not available before the midsummer and for a steady supply a succession of plantings of the same variety or varities of different ripening periods is recommended. Common varieties also may be used as green vegetable beans, but they are smaller, do not cook as easily, and usually lack the distinctive flavor of green vegetable soybeans.

HOME CARE OF THE SICK

Many who are well and active today, owe their lives to good nursing. This can be accomplished in the home by a member of the family, whom the budget does not allow the services of a trained nurse, or when the case does not need professional care. If the illness is serious give the patient the room which has the best ventilation and is freest from home and street noises. Sick persons should not be distributed by family bickering and argument. Keep the patient quiet and cheerful. Sewing, knitting, reading or other simple pastimes should never be alowed to the point of fatigue.

For the nursing care proper, a certain routine should be followed. It is best for the patient and leaves the nurse free for other activities. Begin the day by offering the patient the bedpan. Too many ill persons are allowed to waste their energy by going to the bathroom. Place a pad of old clothes or newspapers under the pan to protect the bedding. Wash the patient's hands and face in lukewarm water, brush the teeth and rinse the mouth. Straighten the bed. Serve breakfast and allow patient to rest an hour. Next dust the room with a damp cloth, air the room and put it in order. Give the bath by washing small areas at a time. Use a soft, light blanket as cover during the bath. Put a fresh sleeping garment on the patient, make the bed by pushing the soiled underneath sheet to the center of the bed and placing the clean one on smoothly. Help the patient to the clean side of the bed and proceed. If possible use clean bed linen every day—in any case keep the bed smooth and free from any crumbs. Serve meals promptly on attractive trays. Clean linens, a bright garnish or a flower on the tray will do much to encourage a lagging appetite. If the patient must be fed, don't hurry him.

At the end of the day, straighten the bed, sponge the patient's hands, and face, comb the hair, brush teeth and rinse the mouth. Give a gentle alcohol rub. This is conducive to a good night's rest—one of the greatest aids in a speedy recovery. The daily bath routine, with alcohol rubs and soothing powders will help to avoid bed-sores, one of the banes of invalidism, particularly among older persons.

These general suggestions from the State Board of Health, are to be supplemented or changed according to instructions of the physician.

PEAR OR PEACH SWEET PICKLES

12 lbs. peeled fruit.
1 qt. vinegar.
6 lbs. sugar.

Make a syrup of the vinegar and sugar and add a spice bag made of 1 tablespoon of ground cloves, and 1 piece of ginger root if desired. Add 4 or 5 whole sticks of cinnamon to the syrup and drop a few of the peaches into this boiling syrup at a time. Cook until the fruit can be readily pierced with a straw, let stand in covered kettle over night. Next day pack into clean jars covering fruit to within ½ inch of top with the syrup. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath at simmering temperature (180 degrees F.) for 20 minutes.

APPLES (RED CINNAMON) (COLD PACK)

Select firm apples that will not mush in processing. Leave whole or pare, core and cut in eighths. Pack into clean jars. Pour syrup No. 2 or No. 3 over them to within 1½ inches of top of jar. Add pure red vegetable coloring to give desired shade. Flavor with cinnamon according to taste. Put on cap, screwing band firmly tight. Process in water bath 25 minutes; or in oven 75 minutes at 250 degrees; or in pressure cooker 10 minutes at 5 pounds.

SOAKING CHICKEN CAUSES A WASTE OF FLAVOR

Soaking chicken in water after it is cleaned has wasted a great deal of flavor. Juices from cut surfaces of meat escape into water when soaked. Texture of meat is better when unsoaked.

A better plan, say extension nutritionists, is to scrub the outside of the fowl thoroughly after picking. If wiped dry before cutting, the chicken is much more easily handled during th cutting process. The back section is the only part of the bird that requires extra washing, if the most efficient methods of cleaning a chicken are followed. This "bloodless" method eliminates necessity of washing to remove blood, the old alibi for soaking chicken in water.

SILO GAS ACCIDENTS MAY BE PREVENTED

Because of the possible presence of suffocating gases soon after silage has been stored, entering a silo is considered particularly dangerous at that time, says Dr. David J. Price, chemical engineer of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, who recently investigated a case in Maryland, where three lives were lost in a pit silo.

The greatest danger comes, the bureau engineer says, when large quantities of carbon dioxide gas are generated during the fermentation that always takes place when corn ensilage is placed in the silo. This fermentation, which begins immediately after the ensilage is put in, may continue for several days. The excess amount of carbon dioxide often lawers the oxigen content of the air to such a point that persons entering the silo will suffocate.

The pit silo with its lack of ventilation, is the source of greatest danger. The air in the above-ground silos may be regulated by keeping one of the many doors open as near the siage evel as possibe after it has had time to settle.

The presence of dangerous gases may be detected easily by lowering a small animal or fowl into the silo before anyone enters. Dr. Price points out. If the atmosphere is dangerous the animal or fowl will be affected but may be revived when brocght back into the fresh air. No attempt should be made to enter the silo until the gases have been removed by proper ventilation.

This can be accomplished by using a blanket, a piece of canvas, a limb of a tree, or similar devices to circulate the air and remove the carbon dioxide. As the carbon dioxide is heavier than air it is likely to settle just above the silage and remain until the silo has been aired properly.

No one should enter the silo while the fermentation is in progress, Dr. Price cautions, unless others are present to render necessary aid in case of an accident. If it is necessary to rescue a person overcome by gas in a silo, a rope should be tied securely to the person entering so that he can be removed promptly. If possible the air should be agitated quickly before he enters.

In cases of suffocation from silo gases the person affected should be removed as quickly as possible and artificial respiration given immediately, the bureau engineer says. The person is suffering from lack of oxigen and the artificial respiration permits fresh air to enter the lungs.

The prone pressure method for artificial respiration is recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service. In this method the victim is placed face downward with his nose and mouth to the air by turning the head to one side. The bad air is forced out of the lungs by the operator alternately applying and releasing pressure on the back about the level of the lower rib.

PAGES FROM F. U. HISTORY

(continued from page 1)

and by-laws: "Nothing of a religious or partisan nature shal be discussed in the Union, and any member guilty of violating this section may be expelled from the Union after the second offense." ?

The Ups and Downs of Cooperative Buying

The present set-up and methods of cooperative buying in the Michigan Farmers' Union have been used repeatedly in the past by other farm organizations whose practical experience can serve as a guide for us.

Let us begin with the Grange experience. Some years after the National Grange was established, local granges became interested in cooperative buying. Their plan was to club their buying power and get price concessions for their combined cash trade. During the years 1873 to 1875 they did an enormous business. At one time they had 26 state agency systems in operation. But it did not last and members tended to become discocraged about further cooperative effort. It is quite significant that the only permanent results of these efforts were the cooperative associations that adopted the Rochdale plan.

Next on the scene was the Farmers' Alliance. Like the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance promoted cooperative buying. They formed an association of state business agents, and at the meeting of the association in 1890, the eighteen state agencies and exchanges reported a total annual business of $10,000,000. But it did not last. The Farmers' Alliance went in for quick relief through political action. They went crazy over monetary reform. They became entangled in partisan politics, began to disintegrate, and passed out of the picture.

Why did these early cooperative efforts end as they did? Besides political entanglements, we must note the general failure to follow Rochdale principles and practices. Political neutrality, of course, is one of the Rochdale principles.

The Grangers had heard about the success of the English Rochdale Pioneers, and even wrote to England for a man to help organize the Grange. He came and told them the story of Rochdale cooperation, but the farmers who belonged to the Grange did not like the Rochdale plan, and he returned to England feeling that his trip had been a failure.

But a young man named Dornblazer had heard the English visitor tell the story of Rochdale cooperation, and he was impressed by it. Many years later Dornblazer was living at Point, Texas, when Newt Gresham organized the first Local of the Farmers' Union in 1902. Dornblazer was one of the three who wrote the constitution and by-laws of our Farmers' Union. It is interesting to know that one of the founders of the Farmers' Union had been inspired by the Rochdale Pioneers whose principles have become embodied in so many of our Farmers' Union cooperative enterprises.

Past experience indicates very clearly how our own cooperative buying here in Michigan must be reorganized in order to insure its future growth and development—Michigan Union Farmer.

APPLES (BAKED) (OPEN KETTLE)

Prepare and bake with a little water in a moderate oven! bake thoroughly but not enough to break down. Put cores and parings into a saucepan with water; cook as though preparing apple jelly. When sufficiently cooked, drain liquid off parings and add pound for pound of sugar. Pack apples into sterilized jars, fill to within ½ inch of top with boiling jelly syrup and seal.

FLASH

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PAY POSTMAN

Kansas Farmers Union
Box 51
Salina, Kansas

CHECK COLORS DESIRED
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☐ Brown
☐ Blue
☐ Green
☐ Rose
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STREET or ROUTE No._____
CITY or TOWN_____STATE_____
YOU MAY SHIP BLANKETS ON_____(Date)

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City

Week Ending Sept 17, 1936

CATTLE

J. L. Jungerman—Lafayette County, Missouri—11 strs and hfrs 862	9.10
Oliver Schutz—Douglas County, Kansas—24 strs 1143	9.10
B. L. Lash—Republic County, Kansas—16 yrlgs 735	8.00
Hugh Jones—Coffey County, Kansas—30 strs 864	7.60
M. Sherman—Pauline, Nebraska—17 strs 892	7.50
Hille Bros—Trego County, Kansas—16 calves 83	7.50
Hille Bros—Trego Co Ks—106 str clvs 276	7.00
Hille Bros—Trego Co Ks—16 calvesa102 hfr clvs 274	6.25
Chas. Henderson—Neosho County, Kansas—9 cows 1135	5.50
L. E. Dresser—Johnson CoCunty, Kansas—14 cows 1307	5.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—17 hfrs 711	5.35
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—21 hfrs 582	5.25
A. L. Struss—Trego Co Ks—6 cows—1048	5.00
Ross and Son—Clay County, Missouri—12 cows 1197	5.00
Ed Mauch—Ness County, Kansas—9 strs 813	4.75
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—11 strs 712	4.65
R. H. Barrett—Osage County, Kansas—15 hfrs 597	4.60
R. H. Barrett—Osage County, Kansas—17 strs 600	4.50
Ross and Son—Clay County, Missouri—13 cows 975	4.35
Ed Swenson—Geary County, Kansas—12 cows and hfrs 769	4.35
C. H. Pritchard—Clay County, Missouri—18 cows 971	4.25
Geo. E. Foley—Sullivan County, Missouri—6 cows 1058	4.25
H. E. Turner—Johnson County, Kansas—18 cows 899	4.00
Otto Habiger—Rice County, Kansas—22 strs 565	4.00
Solomon Mai—Trego County, Kansas—20 hfrs 560	4.00
Ross and Son—Clay County, Missouri—16 cows 932	3.50
R. E. Martin—Wyandotte County, Kansas—14 cows 762	3.00
F. E. Flynn—Wyandotte County, Kansas—21 cows 702	2.85

SHEEP

G. D. Woodard—Gentry County, Missouri—11 74	9.25
A. B. Duncan—Osage County, Kansas—45 83	9.25
J. J. Adams—Marshall County, Kansas—20 81	8.75
R. L. Ross—Linn County, Kansas—5 82	8.75
John E. Doll—Henry County, Missouri—5 85	8.60
E. A. Abbott—Crawford County, Kansas—6 75	8.60
H. C. Terry—Linn County, Kansas—5 78	8.60
Glen Baldwin—Johnson County, Missouri—16 76	8.60
Fred Weichert—Linn County, Kansas—11 79	8.50
C. E. Hart—Henry County, Missouri—5 64	7.00
G. D. Woodard—Gentry County, Missouri—14 58	6.50
A. B. Duncan—Osage County Kansas—6 64	5.00
W. A. Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas—5 98	2.00
W. C. Brecheisen—Anderson County, Kansas—5 98	2.00

HOGS

John Fieggenbaum—Lafayette County, Missouri—6 191	10.80
Henry Newland—Clay County, Missouri—8 192	10.65
Henry Bollmeyer—Lafayette County, Missouri—5 192	10.50
J. A. Vandrell—Platte County, Missouri—20 195	10.50
E. C. Hasting—Anderson County, Kansas—18 293	10.50
W. C. Brecheisen—Anderson County, Kansas—16 216	10.50
Morse Coop Elev. Co—Johnson County, Kansas—7 218	10.40
Louis Holtz—Waadson County, Kansas—10 183	10.35
J. L. Mallroy—Franklin County, Kansas—9 202	10.35
M. E. Kochenower—Franklin County, Kansas—18 187	10.25
H. B. French—Greenwood County, Kansas—8 173	10.25
J. S. Hodges—Johnson County, Missouri—5 176	10.25
Powell Bros—Lafayette County Missouri—17 190	10.20
Dan Hosler—Franklin County, Kansas—9 217	10.15
Irvan Rahe—Marshall County, Kansas—32 182	10.15
Peter F. Peterson—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—7 184	10.00
Joe Meyer—Lafayette County, Missouri—17 180	10.10
M. W. Zeckser—Wabaunsee County, Kansas—12 190	10.10
Albert Lefman—Lafayette County, Mo—16 191	10.10
Fred Dohrman—Lafayette County, Mo—13 208	10.00
Fred Magerfleisch—Leavenworth County, Kansas—5 220	10.00
P. J. Martin—Washington County, Kansas—6 211	9.85
H. M. Donham—Johnson County, Kansas—20 180	9.85
Donald Coffman—Osage County, Kansas—5 176	9.75
E. H. Berry—Crundy County, Missouri—14 177	9.75

LIGHT LIGHTS

C. W. Miller—Marshall County, Kansas—20 165	10.00
Carol Blickenstaff—Gove County, Kansas—9 157	9.75
J. A. Taber—Lyon County, Kansas—6 160	9.75
C. O. Morgan—Linn County, Kansas—8 159	9.50
Clay Lober—Platt County, Missouri—25 164	9.50
Roymond Hoffman—Mitchell County, Kansas—12 153	9.50
W. A. Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas—13 152	9.50
H. D. Grother—Miami County, Kansas—20 155	9.25
L. B. Christian—Henry County, Kansas—9 151	9.25
Fred Klockey—Riley County, Kansas—24 147	9.25
F. D. Cox—Linn County, Kanusas—12 146	8.75
Dean Alter—Jewell County, Kansas,—7 158	8.00

PIGS

Harold Mooney—Linn County, Kansas—10 129	8.75
W. A. Fishburn—Osage County, Kansas—6 113	7.50
Geo. anzlick—Republic County, Kansas—29 123	7.50
Marion Berry—Grundy County, Missouri—6 145	7.50
Frank Hillis—Lyon County, Kansas—6 140	7.50
W. J. Pemberton—Johnson County, Missouri—6 133	7.50
William Townson—Vernon County, Mo—9 196	7.00
Oscar Johnson—Allen County, Kansas—10 129	7.00
C. W. Moore—Johnson County, Kansas—7 107	7.00
H. P. Horst—Greenwood County, Kansas—25 58	6.75
Charles Eiler—Franklin County Kansas—15 60	6.50

DISCUSS FARM PROBLEMS AT EDITORS MEETING HELD IN TOPEKA

(continued from page 1)

Gazette, Spencer, Ind., held that no matter how the November election goes, the farmer has been taken care of—look at the party platforms, said Guard.

He urged that direction and administration of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act—which he seems to approve in the main—be taken from Washington and placed in the hands of the farmers themselves. Supreme court has said federal government cannot regulate agricultural production. Guard said, but the states can. Guard spoke at some length; came near advocating an independent farm party, but did not qquite. He does want farmers organized from townships up to states, with a national coordinating board, to look after their interests.

Ag Colleges Farm Cops

"Administration by the agricultural college is all wrong." Guard said. "Except in the Southern states, the colleges don't want the job of being glorified policemen to enforce federal regulations."

William C Allen, the Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, S. D., found himself in agreement with Gregory on foreign markets. Said while federal government cannot regulate farmers themselves can.

A. W. Ricker, Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn., was perfectly frank as to the political end of the farm problem. He expects, and his people expect to work with whoever is elected. They decided long before the 1932 election that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the farmers' best bet that year, and supported him, Ricker said his people decided early that Governor Landon of Kansas, was the best bet among the Republicans mentioned, and supported him.

Too Much Undoing

"One trouble always has been," said Ricker, "that a new administration feels it necessary to undo all the previous administration has done. I hope that does not happen if we have a change of administration next January. There was some good in the farm board, thanks to the work of Senator Capper in protecting our interests in the senate. But the present administration felt it had to be repudiated entirely. There was good in the agricultural adjustment act; there is good in the conservation and domestic allotment act. Those good things should be retained. I don't want to get into the details of a program, but our people want some form of crop insurance worked out."

The Republican program in the party platform was described by Ricker as a "splendid program—if put into operation." His characterization of the four states in which his paper circulates drew a round of applause; Montana, progressive Democrat; North Dakota politically insane; Minnesota Farmer-Labor; Wisconsin a progressive state. Then the more conservative farm editors looked pained at the Wisconsin appellation.

Kirk Fox, Successful Farming, Des-Moines, Ia., "hoped" for some foreign markets; otherwise he fears "we will have to go through some painful adjustments." He advocated an intelligent land use program, but said it would not get into effect for 10 to 15 years. He also would require public domain from use for grazing or farm production.

C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, emphasized this same point.

"The federal government is the biggest farmer in the whole country" said Cogswell. "Uncle Sam leases some 230 million acres of land, which should be retired from production until needed." Cogswell said his plan would place farm production in the Mississippi Valley, where it belongs. It would only take some 17 states out of the livestock and farming business.

W. A. Cochel of the Weekly Kansas City Star has a three-point program: (1) Farmer get out of the cash crop business. (2) Government not to penalize good farmer because he has used sound farm practices, by paying inefficient farmer. (3) Common sense, good farming practices, preserve soil fertility.

Ray Yarnell of Capper's Farmer indorsed the Cochel program, which has been overlooked for the past four years; greatest kindness the federal government can render would be to turn farm problem over to farmers for solution. He would have the government encourage cooperatives and farmer cooperation.

Regrets AAA Failure

Rep. Gifford Hope of Garden City, representing the Republican national committee, expressed regret that the AAA has failed to get cooperation of farmers; said the AAA had the form of cooperation, but the planning was done in Washington instead of on the farms. "But the AAA made a start," Hope concluded.

E. S. Bayard of the Pennsylvania Farmer minced no words. He does not approve of the federal government meddling.

"Let the government take care of government; let business take care of business; let the farmer take care of farming," is the simple, explicit faith of Editor Bayard, who sugar-coated the dose with several good stories.

Elmer T. Peterson of Successful Farming—former Kansas newspaper man, declared that:

"You cannot predict production in any one year, but you can adjust production to demand. We have 10 million head of livestock on public lands, that should not be allowed there."

Peterson is opposed to government regulation.

More Home Production

Frank Ridgeway, farm editor of the Chicago Tribune, for four years public relations director for the federal farm board, confessed pessimism and cynicism about Washington doing anything for agriculture. Believed federal government might to advantage spend money to learn methods of processing farm products, so that home production could supplant imports from 30 million acres on foreign soil.

B. Kirk Rankin, Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn., and Clarence Roberts, Farmer-Stockman. Oklahoma City, stressed the farm tenantry problem. Unless more farm operators are farm owners, there will be an explosion.

"That is the lesson of history." Gregory agreed, and cited that he found Ireland farmers prosperous, and prosperity dating from the time the British government bought up the big land holdings and sold them on easy terms to tenants, who are now owners of land.

More Land Ownership.

"A permanent civilization must rest upon widely diffused ownership of land," quoth Gregory, "and the organized efficiency of the power operated farm is a most costly efficiency, producing paupers and breadliners."

"Only the federal government can tackle the farm tenantry problem of the South," Roberts declared, backing up Rankin on that point.

Tom Leadley, Nebraska Farmers, Lincoln, Neb., put it straight:

"You cannot control the weather—this points the absurdity of the AAA program. Our farmers would rather produce surpluses at low prices than have scarcity at scarcity prices."

Leadley suggested orderly marketing as the bst remedy for the farm problem.

Prices Mean Most

Berry H. Ackers, The Farmer, St. Paul, Winn., took rather sharp issue with the Leadley statement.

"Our farmers are much interested in prices," he said. "I want to know what is going to happen to prices when we get this abundance we talk about.

"Personally, I don't see how you are going to get control on a national scale through individual cooperation, nor how you are going to dispose of all you can grow in this country. I am tired of hearing these city farmers say leave the farmers alone and he will pull himself out, while all the time their groups are asking special favors from government." Ackers sounded somewhat wild, although he is a soft spoken man with an engaging grin.

James R. Moore, Ohio Farm Bureau News, sees the need of more enabling legislation for farm cooperatives. W. W. Lloyd, Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, admitted it goes against the grain to see farmers being paid for doing what they ought to do anyway, but said the AAA had been well worth the price—it brought farmers to the point of facing world market conditions, and also compelled them to keep records of their business.

Canadian Enter

"The most important issue to Michigan farmers is the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement," said Bert Vermuth, of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit. "We'd be happy with reasonable tariff protection and a chance to work out our own problems."

That was about the only mention in the three-hours conference of the "rising tide of imports,"—that and Ricker's statement that "cheese from Canada" is the big issue in Wisconsin. So Governor Landon should by all means discuss American cheese at Milwaukee next week.

Tom McNeal Kidded

Tom McNeal, editor Kansas Farmer, in characteristic vein, kidded the editors for five minutes, and challenged them to produce their solutions in specific terms.

Others who participated in the conference included G. Edwin Popkess, Dairyman's Journal, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harold Mueller, Oklahoma City Times; Joe H. Mercer, state sanitary livestock commissioner; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; C. E. Rogers, Kansas State college; R. J. Laubengayer, Salina Journal; Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City Traveler; Floyd B. Nichols, Republican national committee; Raymond Gilkeson, Kansas Farmer; Tudor Charles, Kansas Farmer; Max Beeler, Capper's Farmer; George Montgomery, Capper's Farmer; Palmer Hoyt, Portland Oregonian.

Editor's Note—

We are reprinting the above report from the Topeka Daily capital, not because we are either for or against Governor Landon for President, but because we feel that it contains an excellent cross section of the opinions of the farm press, particularly the Republican Press, on Agricultural questions as they confront us now. Many of the opinions are sound and if put in operation would surely be of much benefit to our farmers. Some of the opinions plainly show that the persons expressing them either do not know anything about the farm question, or are deliberately trying to muddle up the issue. God help the President and our Country if any of this class are chosen as agricultural advisors. Your Editor had an invitation from Senator Capper to attend the luncheon, but was compelled to excuse himself for two reasons; one is because we had too many meetings and too much work in the office this week; the other is that as the Farmers Union is a non-partisan farm organization, your editor should not attend any conferences of a partisan political nature. After the election we will be ready and anxious to help in anyway that we can to develop a really constructive farm program. Regardless of who is elected President, we shall do all in our power to make his administration successful and of real service to the farmers of our country. Before election we feel that it is our duty as President of the Kansas State Farmers Union and editor of the Kansas Union Farmer to give our members all the real information that we possibly can about the issues of this campaign and the several candidates for office, but we shall not do anything that might be construed as partisan politics.



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National Board of Underwriters Says Fire Losses Are On The Increase

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